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JP 2592452
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                                             8 B32B-005/02 Previous Publ. patent JP 63296936
  Abstract (Basic): JP 63296936 A
                  A pressure-formed or vacuum-formed nonwoven sheet comprises a skin
          sheet having an embossed random pattern having flat craters and crests
          with variable height and unwoven sheet of polyester having crystallinity of 15-45%.
         crystallinity of 15-45%.

Semi-stretched polyester fibre is pref. prepd. by melt-spinning polyester (e.g. polyethylene terephthalate homopolymer or copolymer) at a spinning speed of 1,500-4,000 m/min. and bonding spun fibre having shrinkage of 15-70% at dry heat temp. of 120 deg. C. The skin film has pref. shrinkage of up to 10% at dry heat temp. of 120 deg. C. thickness of 10-100 microns and basis wt. = 20-150 g/m2. It is pref. resin paper, or woven, knitted or nonwoven cloth, polyurethane film polyvinyl chloride film, polyester film or metal foil.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The sheet has light wt., soft touch and aesthetic appearance. It can be used for briefcases, suitcases, etc. interior wall of car, packing materials, etc..
 Derwent Class: A32; F04; P73
International Patent Class (Main): B32B-005/02
International Patent Class (Additional): B32B-005/26; B32B-027/12
 8/7/5
DIALOG(R) File 352: Derwent WPI
  (c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
 WPI Acc No: 1986-192832/198630
Prodn. of new composite nonwoven cloth - comprising web and thin paper using cross linking agent
Patent Assignee: JAPAN VILENE CO LTD (NIVL )
Number of Countries: OOI Number of Patents: OOI
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
                              Kind Date Applicat No
A 19860612 JP 84247471
 JP 61124667
                                                                                                    19841122 198630 B
 Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 84247471 A 19841122
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg
JP 61124667 A 4
                                                   Main IPC
                                                                            Filing Notes
Abstract (Basic): JP 61124667 A
Composite nonwoven cloth for working clothes in nuclear power plant etc. It is composed of web and thin paper partly fixed to the web using crosslinking agent, so that paper is bent between adjacent fixed parts. (4pp Dwg. No. 0/0)

Derwent Class: F04; K07
International Patent Class (Additional): D04H-001/50; D06M-017/00
DIALOG(R) File 352: Derwent WPI
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
001787462
WPI Acc No: 1977-08420Y/197705
Sheet prodn. contg. wrinkles - by bonding a film to a cloth and heating to contract the cloth
Patent Assignee: SHOWA GRAVURE KAGAK (SHOW-N): SHOWA GRAVURE KK (SHOW-N) Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Number u. Patient Family:
No Kind
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JP 51146584
JP 77044917
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Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 7671548 A 19760611

Abstract (Basic): JP 51146584 A
A front side film, is bonded to a rear side untextiled cloth through an adhesive. A large number of up-directed projections or wrinkles are formed over the film. The cloth is made of a napped fibre.

The film is bonded over the entire surface of the cloth then both are heated to complete bonding of them, and again heated to contract the cloth and to thereby form the projections.

Derwent Class: A32; F08; P73
International Patent Class (Additional): B32B-003/28; B32B-027/10

JP 61124667 A

1. Title of the Invention

Composite Nonwoven Fabric and Process of Producing the Same

2. Claims

- (1) A composite nonwoven fabric characterized by comprising a web containing crimped fiber and tissue paper which are partially joined together with a densified and crosslinked binder, the tissue paper being curved between adjacent joints.
- (2) A process of producing a composite nonwoven fabric characterized by comprising the steps of applying a crosslinking binder to parts of a web containing self-crimping fiber, superposing tissue paper on the web, applying heat and pressure to the web and the tissue paper to press the binder into the web and the tissue paper and to densify the crosslinking binder, crimping the self-crimping fiber to shrink the web and, at the time, causing the crosslinking binder to crosslink.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

[Industrial Field of Application]

The present invention relates to a composite nonwoven fabric composed of tissue paper and a web and a process of producing the same.

(Prior Art and its Problems)

Composite nonwoven fabric having tissue paper on its surface has been produced by fabricating a nonwoven fabric, applying a binder to the entire area of the nonwoven fabric or tissue paper, and joining the nonwoven fabric and the tissue paper. This process indispensably involves at least two steps: fabricating nonwoven fabric and laminating the nonwoven fabric and tissue paper. The process is not simple and easy, and the resulting composite nonwoven fabric has a hard feel and lacks flexibility and extensibility. Improvements have been proposed, such as applying a binder not to the

entire area but partially. Such attempts have achieved improvement on texture and flexibility but failed to secure sufficient bonding strength, easily resulting in separation between nonwoven fabric and tissue paper. Besides, the problem of poor extensibility still remains.

[Object of the Invention]

The present invention aims to eliminate the disadvantages of the above-described prior art. An object of the present invention is to provide a composite nonwoven fabric which satisfies both the requirements of softness and strength and also exhibits extensibility by a convenient process.

[Constitution and Effect of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a process of producing a composite nonwoven fabric characterized by comprising the steps of applying a crosslinking binder to parts of a web containing self-crimping fiber, superposing tissue paper on the web, applying heat and pressure to the web and the tissue paper to press the binder into the web and the tissue paper and to densify the crosslinking binder, crimping the self-crimping fiber to shrink the web and, at the time, causing the crosslinking binder to crosslink; and to a composite nonwoven fabric obtained by the process.

In the present invention, a web and tissue paper are partially joined with a crosslinking binder to form a laminate. The crosslinking binder is pressed into the laminate and densified by the action of heat and pressure and then heat-treated to crosslink. Although the total area of the joints is not much, the fibers in the joints are firmly bound in three-dimensional directions. On the other hand, the non-joined parts make up a major area to contribute to bulkiness. Therefore, the composite nonwoven fabric of the invention is soft and yet strong.

According to the process of the present invention, crimping the self-crimping

fiber and shrinking the web by heat treatment is preceded by forming joints between the web and the tissue paper with a crosslinking binder. As a result, the web develops extensibility, and the tissue paper gets curved because a length of the tissue paper between adjacent joints becomes longer than the distance between the joints after shrinkage. Accordingly, when a tension is applied, the curved tissue paper can extend until it becomes flat, and the composite nonwoven fabric exhibits extensibility as a whole. Furthermore, these steps can be carried out in a continuous line to provide excellent productivity.

The self-crimping fiber which can be used in the present invention is not limited as long as it increases in number of crimps on heating. Useful self-crimping fibers include conjugate fibers consisting of two or more polymers having different thermal behaviors, fibers having been given thermal history which are prepared by subjecting highly twisted yarn to heat set followed by untwisting at a lower temperature, and fibers having been given a latent crimp, such as edge-crimped yarn, which are prepared by disturbing molecular arrangement on one side of fibers. In order for the composite nonwoven fabric to exhibit satisfactory extensibility, it is preferred that the web to contain at least 30% by weight, particularly at least 50% by weight, of the self-crimping fiber.

Other fibers which can make up the web in combination with the self-crimping fiber include synthetic fibers, such as polyester and polyamide; regenerated fibers, such as rayon; and natural fibers, such as cotton. Synthetic fibers are preferred for their abrasion resistance and elastic recovery. The web can be prepared by carding, airlaying, etc. by using known dry web forming apparatus. The web can also be prepared from a resin by spun bonding using a direct spinning apparatus. The web may previously be interlaced by needle-punching or compressed through hot rolls to reduce

its thickness.

The crosslinking binder (hereinafter simply referred to as a binder) preferably includes self-crosslinking acrylic esters, self-crosslinking ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, and self-crosslinking synthetic rubbers such as SBR and NBR. which crosslink in the presence of a crosslinking agent are also useful. application of the binder to the web is carried out by use of, e.g., a rotary screen printing machine, through which a paste of an emulsion or latex of the above-recited binder is applied in a pattern of appropriately distributed triangles, rectangles, circles, etc. The coating area with the binder is 3 to 40% of the web area. From the viewpoint of strength and texture, the coating area is preferably 5 to 30%. The applied crosslinking agent is preferably dried to remove the water content in a low-temperature drier at about 80°C for about 5 minutes so as not to induce crosslinking. Where, in particular, it is desired to make a uniform pattern of the binder, a transfer method is preferred, in which an emulsion paste of the binder is once applied to a carrier, e.g., a releasable rubber sheet or a releasable drum with a rotary screen printing machine and, if necessary after evaporating the water content, etc., transferred to the web. The transfer method is superior in that the binder applied is transferred to provide a clear and uniform pattern without spreading, and the resulting composite nonwoven fabric is softer than that obtained by directly applying the binder to the web and is free from smudging or bleeding.

After the binder is applied to the web, tissue paper is superposed on the binder-applied side of the web. Tissue paper having a basis weight of 5 to 40 g/m² is used. One having a basis weight less than 5 g/m² is insufficient in strength and hiding properties. One with a basis weight more than 40 g/m² makes the resulting composite nonwoven fabric feel hard. A particularly preferred basis weight of the tissue paper is

 $10 \text{ to } 30 \text{ g/m}^2$.

Heat and pressure are then applied, whereby the binder is pressed into the web and the tissue paper and also densified to unify the web and the tissue paper. The heat and pressure application is carried out by calendering at 120° to 180°C under a linear pressure of 60 kg/cm or less on a calender composed of a steel roll and a cotton roll.

The calendering conditions must be decided so as not to allow the binder to complete crosslinking and not to allow the self-crimping fiber to complete self-crimping. By the heat and pressure application, the crosslinking binder deeply penetrates into the web and the tissue paper, and the parts impregnated with the binder become thinner and densified.

Thereafter the laminate is heat treated at a temperature equal to or higher than the temperature used in the heat and pressure application. Whereupon the self-crimping fiber develops a crimp, the web shrinks, and the binder crosslinks. Since the web has been partially joined to the tissue paper by the binder, self-crimping of the self-crimping fiber and attendant shrinkage of the web occur in non-joined parts between joints. As a result, the web acquires satisfactory extensibility. As the web shrinks to shorten the distance between joints, the tissue paper, being non-shrinkable, gets longer relative to the joint-to-joint distance and is therefore curved between the joints.

When the composite nonwoven fabric is pulled under tension, the tissue paper is capable of extending in an amount corresponding to the curve, and the web exhibits extensibility. That is, the composite nonwoven fabric has extensibility as a whole. It does not break so easily under tension as conventional tissue paper/nonwoven fabric laminates.

The binder has crosslinked through the heat treatment to make the joints firm.

On the other hand, the non-joined parts restore bulkiness from compression by

calendering. There is thus obtained a composite nonwoven fabric satisfying both strength and soft hand.

[Examples]

A mixture of 60 wt% self-crimping polyester conjugate fiber having a fiber length of 38 mm and a fineness of 2 denier and 40 wt% polyester fiber having a fiber length of 38 mm and a fineness of 1.5 denier was carded into a web having a basis weight of 35 g/m². Separately, a binder paste of a self-crosslinking polyacrylic ester emulsion was printed on a releasing silicone rubber conveyer belt with a rotary screen printer. The binder paste had a concentration of 40% and a viscosity of 15000 cps. The screen had a pattern of 0.4 mm wide 0.7 mm long rectangles arranged in zigzags. The coating area of the binder was 10% of the web area. The printed conveyer belt was dried at 100°C for 3 minutes to remove the water content of the binder paste. The printed binder was transferred onto the web while applying a linear pressure of 5 kg/cm with a steel roll heated at 100°C. Tissue paper having a basis weight of 17 g/m² was overlaid on the web, and the laminate was calendered through a cotton roll and a steel roll under conditions of 130°C and a linear pressure of 50 kg/cm whereby the binder was pressed into the laminate and densified. The laminate was then heat treated at 150°C for 3 minutes to cause the self-crimping fiber to self-crimp, the web to shrink, and the binder to crosslink.

The resulting composite nonwoven fabric had strength, an extremely soft hand, and extensibility

[Effect of the Invention]

As described, the composite nonwoven fabric of the present invention comprises tissue paper and a web partially joined together with a densified and crosslinked binder and is therefore strong and yet flexible and soft.

Since partial joining of the tissue paper and the web is followed by crimping the self-crimping fiber to shrink the web, the web itself develops extensibility. Furthermore, since the tissue paper becomes longer than the web in the area between joints and thus curves, the composite nonwoven fabric exhibits extensibility as a whole. Furthermost, the composite nonwoven fabric of the invention can be manufactured in a continuous series of steps and is therefore excellent in productivity.

Accordingly, the composite nonwoven fabric of the invention is suited for applications requiring soft hand, strength, and extensibility. For example, work clothing using the composite nonwoven fabric of the invention, when used in coating sites, factories, nuclear power-related plants, etc., will provide wearing comfort with conformability to wearer's movement without breaking by wearer's movement. If soiled or contaminated, the work clothing can be disposed of as such. Compared with woven fabrics and general nonwoven fabrics, the composite nonwoven fabric of the invention dusts less, hides more, and is less permeable to bacteria and is therefore particularly suitable for application to medical gowns.

19日本国特許庁(JP)

① 特許出願公開

母 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 昭61 - 124667

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D 04 H 1/50 1/42		7038-4L 7038-4L					
D 06 M 17/00		8521-4L					
D 21 H 1/02		7199—4L	審查請求	未請求	発明の数	2	(全4頁)

図発明の名称 複合不織布及びその製造方法

②特 顋 昭59-247471

❷出 願 昭59(1984)11月22日

砂発 明 者 田 村 秀 夫 茨城県猿島郡総和町駒羽根1399 砂発 明 者 奥 野 嘉 己 茨城県猿島郡総和町駒羽根1399

⑫発 明 者 宮 崎 正 古河市静町21-2

⑪出 願 人 日本バイリーン株式会 東京都千代田区外神田2丁目16番2号

壮

明 趣 書

- 1 発明の名称
 - 複合不能布及びその製造方法
- 2 特許請求の範囲
 - 1 参脳繊維を含むウェブと薄葉紙とが緻密化 された果腐性総合剤により部分的に総合され でおり、かつ結合部間において海須紙が湾曲 していることを特徴とする複合不縁布。

3 発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

「本発明は存業紙とウェブとを一体化した複合 不織布とその製造方法に関する。

(従来技術及びその問題点)

従来、釋葉紙を表面に有する複合不確布は、不確布を形成した後、不確布もしくは薄葉紙の全面に結合剤を歯布し、両者を貼り合せることにより製造していた。しかし、この方法では不確布と轉葉紙とを貼り合きることができず、しかも得られる複合にでは強力ることができず、しかも得られる複合で、製造することができず、しかも得られる複合では、異常であった。このため前を全面にはないないたのかに付与するなどといった改良が試みられたが、組合や柔軟性は向上するものの強度が不足し、不確布と導業紙との剥離が生じ基く、また伸縮性には依然間値があった。

(発明の目的)

本 発明は上記従来技術の欠点を解消すべくなまれたものであり、異合のソフトさと独皮とを同時に調配し、しかも伸縮性のある複合不確布を簡便な要选方法によって得ることを目的とする。

(発明の母成及び作用)

本発明は潜化分離性繊維を含むウェブに架備性結合剤を部分的に付与し、その上に薄類紙を設備し、これを加熱加圧して減結合剤をウェブと越環紙とに押し込むと共に緻密化させた後、 級潜圧各総性繊維の脊髄を発現させることによりウェブを収縮させ、かつ該架構性結合剤を銀過させることを特徴とする複合不離布に関する。

すなわち、本発明ではウェブと薄葉紙との被 植物が架縄性結合剤により部分的に結合されて

れらの製造が連続した工程でできるので、生産 性も優れている。

本発明に使用する潜在巻軸性繊維は加熱により番組数が増加するものであればよく、例えば 熱学動の異なるで成分以上のポリマーからなる 複合繊維や、強数状態で熱セットを超した後よ り低い過度で開放処理を行うことにより無腱歴 を与えた繊維や、エッジクリンプドヤーン(返加工糸)のような繊維の片側の分子配列を乱 すことにより層在巻縮性を付与した繊維なが 使用される。複合不潤石が良好な伸縮性を得る ためにはウェブ中に潜在巻縮性繊維が少なくと も30置盤%合まれている方がよく、好ましく は50重量%以上含まれている方がよい。

上記徴任物館社職機とともにウェブを構成する機能にはポリエステル,ポリアミド等の合成 機能,レーヨン等の再生繊維,綿等の天然繊維 のいずれでも使用できるが、特に留慮純性や関 おり、しかもその集構性結合剤は熱と圧力の作用により機関物中に押し込まれて設密化された 後、熱処理により架構されている。このため結合部分は小さな範囲しか占めないにもかかわらず、3次元的に繊維間を強固に結合しており、 一方、非消合部分は広い範囲を占め潜商をを保っている。従って、本発明の複合不顧布は風合がソフトでありながら優れた独皮を育する。

また、本発明では架備性結合剤でウェブと得 類紙とを部分的に固定して結合部を形成した後 に熱処理により潜促等維性繊維の巻箱を発現さ せてウェブを収縮させているので、ウェブに仲 縮性が生じるだけでなく、結合部間の距離より その間の海難紙の長さの方が長くなって、援力 が加わった場合、焊集紙はこの長さの分だけ余 分に伸びることができるから、複合不維布全体 として伸縮性を呈する。更には、本発明ではと

復弾性の点で合成繊維が好ましい。なお、ウェブは公知の乾式ウェブ製造装置を用いて、減線法、エアレイ法などにより形成されるが、機関からつくる直接紡糸装置を用いてスパンポンド法により形成してもよい。また、ウェブの繊維は予じめニードリング処理により都合しておいてもよいし、予じめ熱ロールに通して圧縮し厚みを輝くしておいてもよい。

架機性結合剤(以下、単に「結合剤」という)としては自己製剤型アクリルはエステルや、自己製剤型アクリルはエステルや、自己製剤型のSBR、NBR等の合成ゴムが好ましく、架材剤を併用するタイプのものであってもよい。ウェブに補合剤を部分的に付与するには、上記のエマルジョンやラテックスをペースト状にして三角形、四角形、円などの所定の形状を適宜に分布させたバターンを有するロータリースクリンプリント機などで鉱布すればよい。このと

きの宿合剤の塗布面傾はウェブ面積の3~40 %であればよく、強度。風合の点ではどくに5 ~30%が好ましい。 適布した結合剤はまず約 80℃の低温の乾燥機で銀費反応が起らないよ うに5分間復収乾燥して水分を除去するのが好 ましい。ただし、とくに付与する結合剤のバタ - ンを均一にしたい場合には、絡合剤のエマル ジョーンのペーストをロータリースクリーンプ リント機により延型性ゴムシート又は虚裂性ド ラムなどの上に一旦途布し、場合により水分な どを蒸発させた後、ウェブ表面に転写する方法 が好ましい。つまり転写することにより結合剤 のパターンが拡張せず、鮮明で均一なパターン となるので、直接塗布したものに比べて得られ る複合不綿布は風合が柔らかく、パターンのに じみ、位き等の現象が起らないという優れた効 **集を示すのである。**

このようにウェブに結合剤を送布した後、ウ

この後、前記加熱加圧の嶽の昼度と同じかそれより高い温度で熱処理して、沼在粉縮性繊維の増縮を発現させることによりウェブを収縮させ、かつ結合剤を製備させる。ウェブはすでに結合剤により海漿紙と部分的に結合されているので潜在砂磁性繊維の巻斑兇以およびそれに伴うウェブの収縮は協合部と結合部との側、すなわち非結合部において生じ、これによりウェブには良好な伸縮性が持たらされる。一方、焊鎖紙はそれ自体は収縮しないので、ウェブが収縮するととにより結合部間の距離が締まると、その間の長さより膵臓紙の長さが長くなり、膵旋紙は紹合部間において適曲した状態となる。

従って張力がかかった場合でも母達紙は厚曲 分だけ伸びることができ、何時にウェブには伸 縮性があるので、複合不確布自体も伸縮性を最 する。このため本鉛明の複合不適布には、従来 の博薬紙と不執布との根層物のように張力が加 ェブの結合剤を付与した例に弊葉紙を根層する。 準集紙は目付5~40 / / **のものが使用される。目付が5 / / **より少ないと娘仮や隠蔽性 は出ず、また40 / / **を越すと得られる複合 不維布の風合が遅くなる。とくに好ましい凝葉 紙の目付は10~30 / / **である。

次に、加熱加圧により結合剤をウェブと轉業 紙の双方に押し込むと共に緻密化ませてウェブ と輝森紙とを一体化する。この場合、スチャル ロールとコットンロールからなるカレンダー機 などにより温配120~180で、緑圧60× ノロ以下の条件でカレンダー処理すればよい。

ただし、この条件は結合剤の架構及び潜在後 総性繊維の着絡発現が完全に完了しない条件を 設定すべきである。上記処理により架構性結合 剤はウェブ及び摩薬紙中に深く押し込まれ、結 合剤の付与された部分は厚みが薄く、経密化さ れた状態となる。

わると容易に破れるというような欠点はない。

また、上記熱処理により結合剤は架構されるので、結合部は強固な結合状態となり、一方、 非結合部はカレンダー処理により潰れた厚みを 回復して強度とソフトな風合とを領足する複合 不確布となるのである。

(実庭例)

職職送38年,太さ2デニールの潜在機制性を有するポリエステル複合機能60塩量%と、繊維長38年,太さ15デニールのポリエステル機構長0重量%とから目付35 1/ = *のウェブをカード機により作製する。一方、自己契循型ポリアクリル酸エステルエマルジョンの結合剤ペーストをロータリースクリーン機下であれていませいリコーンゴムコンペアーベルトの機度とリコーンゴムコンペアーベルトの機度というで
は40%で粘度は15000CPSであり、プラルスクリーンのパターンは04×0.7mの最方形

特開昭61-124667(4)

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得られた複合不維布は強度があり風合が極め てソフトで伸縮性を有するものであった。 (発明の効果)

以上に述べたように本発明の複合不識布は存

複合不誠布は機物や通常の不譲布に比べて発塵 性、パクテリア通過性が低く、感蔽性にも富む ので、とくに病院用ガウンに適している。

特許出顧人 日本パイリーン株式会社

環紙とウェブとが緻密化処理された類構性結合 剤により部分的に結合されているので、柔軟で 具合がソフトでありながら強度にも優れている。

また柳葉紙とウェブとを部分的に結合した後に潜在帯衛性繊維の増縮を発現させることによりウェブを収削させているので、ウェブ自身が伸縮性を持つとともに結合部間の距離よりその間の再葉紙の投きの方が及くなって適曲するため、複合不識布金体として伸縮性を呈する。更には本発明の複合不識布は一連の工程で構造できるので生産性にも後れている。

従って、本発明の複合不識布は風合のソフト さ、強度、伸縮性を要する用途に好越に使用で き、例えば塗装用、工業用、原子力用などの作 業者に用いれば体の動きにフィットとして着用 感がよく、動作時に破れたりすることもなく、 汚れたり、汚染されたりした場合にはそのまま 使い捨てできるので便利である。また本発明の